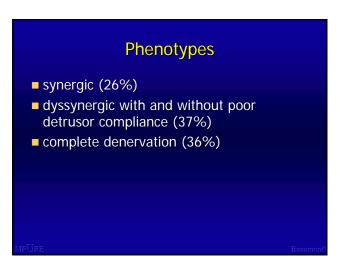
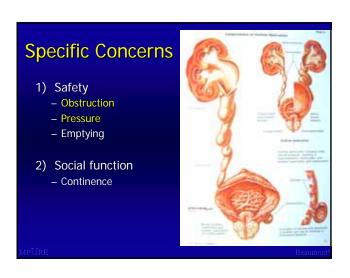
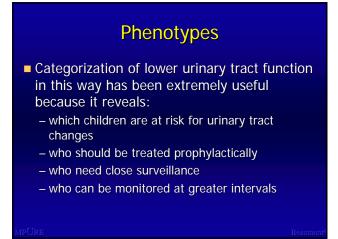


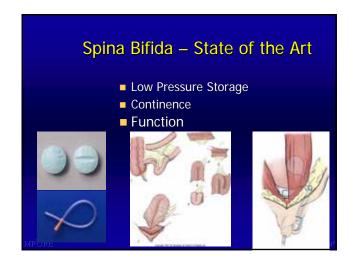


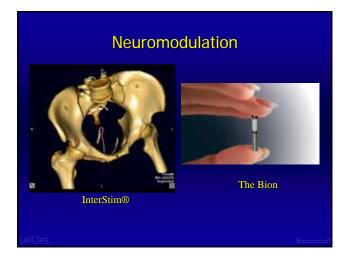
Myelomeningocele The neurologic lesion produced by this condition can be variable, depending on what neural elements, if any, have everted with the meningocele sac. The bony vertebral level often provides little or no clue to the exact neurologic level or lesion produced. The neurologic lesion produced by this condition influences lower urinary tract function in a variety of ways and <u>cannot</u> be predicted just by looking at the spinal abnormality or the neurologic function of the lower extremities.

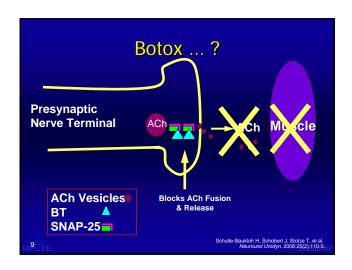




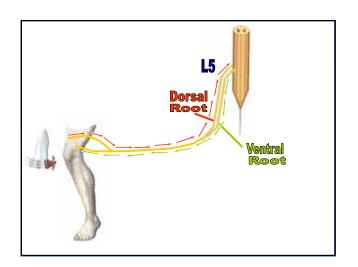


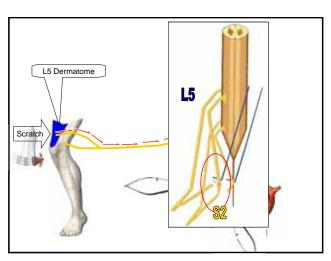








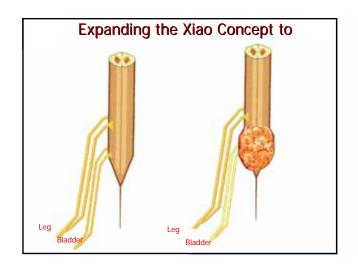




Xiao Animal Studies Bench to Bedside Rat Studies – Late 1980s L4 to L6 Anastamosis Bladder contraction with electrical stimulation Neural Tracing (HRP) Somatic motor axons regenerated successfully into the pelvic nerve Bladder was reinnervated by the L4 motor neurons New concept: the impulse delivered by the efferent neurons of a somatic reflex arc can be transferred to initiate responses of an autonomic effector

injury

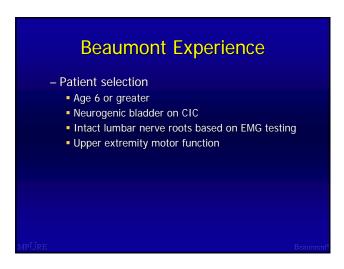
Xiao Human Studies – Spinal Cord Injury Spinal Cord Injury – J Urology 2003 - 15 Males – Hyperreflexic Bladder and DESD - 67% success - Synergistic Voiding

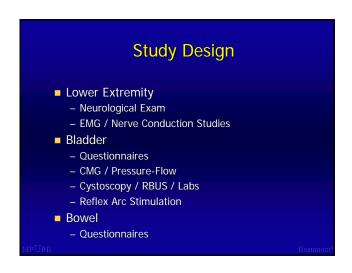






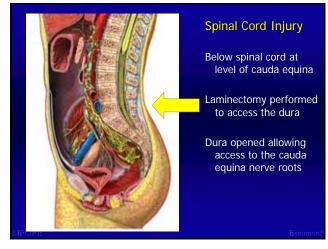






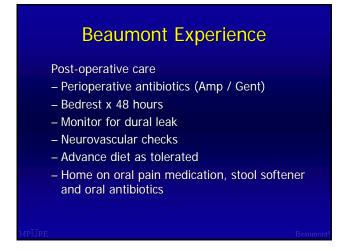




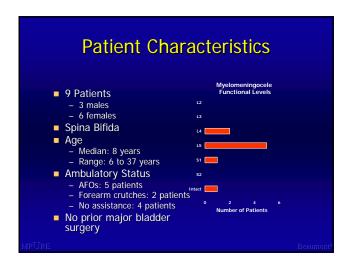


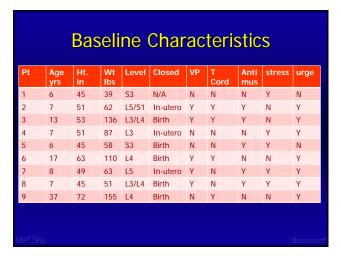




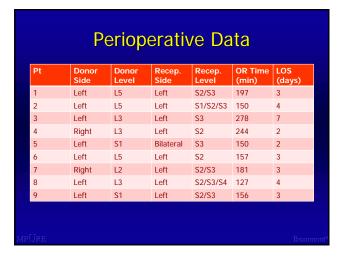




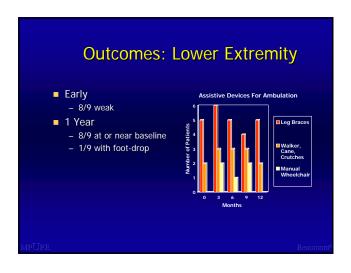


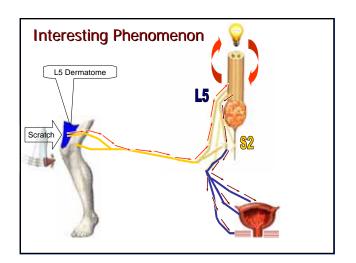




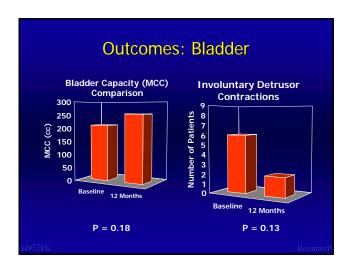


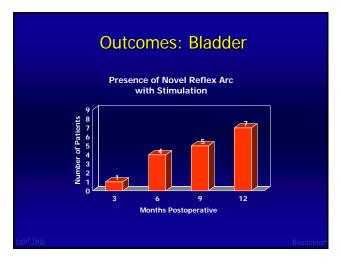


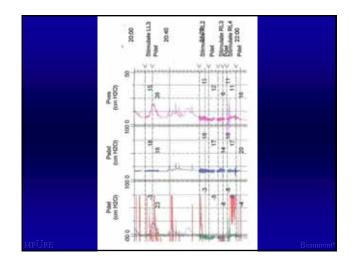


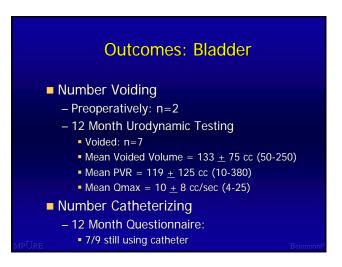


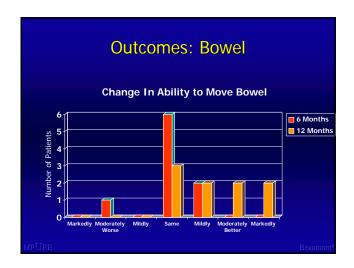
Voiding and Urodynamic Data										
	мсс		IDC		Sensation of Filling?		Antimuscarinic		Reflex?	Voiding
Pt.	BL	12m	BL	12m	BL	12m	BL	12m	Y/N	Y/N
1	252	180	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
2	200	402	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
3	165	210	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
4	200	269	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
5	48	192	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
6	350	393	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
7	226	214	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
8	189	155	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
9	269	268	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes

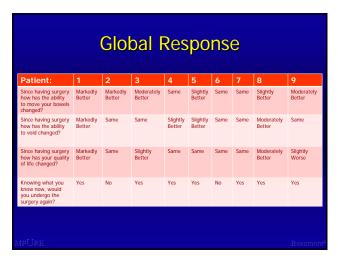


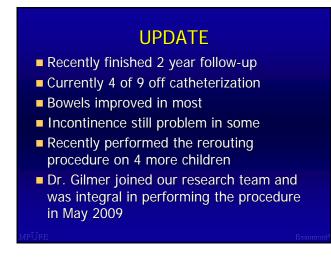














Conclusions

- First North American trial in spina bifida demonstrating return of bladder and bowel function with nerve rerouting
- Early results show improvement in bladder and bowel function that may have a major impact on quality of life in patients with spina bifida
 - No patient on anticholinergic
 - 2/9 off catheterization at 1-year, 4 of 9 off cath at 2 years

 - 7/9 with novel reflex present
 9/9 voiding and/or have a novel reflex
- Foot drop present in 1 patient
- Follow-up ongoing for 3 years
- Crucial to do this under rigorous research protocol given the potential risks. Should not be offered as standard of care until more data is available!

Future Directions

- Novel Micturition Centers
 - Functional MRI
- Preventing Lower Extremity Complications
 - Donor rootlet separation and identification
 - End-to-side anastamosis
- Nerve Growth Factor
 - -? Can be administered by injection stem cells at the time of the anastomosis



Special Thanks to: **Beaumont** MPURE •CG Xiao, MD - Nerve Rerouting Pioneer William Beaumont Hospital •Benjamin Girdler, MD-Resident •Kevin Feber, MD and Evan Kass, MD-Pediatric Urology •Holly Gimer, MD •William Nantau, Brian Bush- Clinical Neurophysiology •Gary Trock MD-Neurology •Cindy Turzewski – Study Coordinator Our Patients

